

THE NATIONAL ERA IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SUNDAY, EXCEPT ON FELLOWS' HALL.

TERMS.  
Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.  
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.All communications to the ERA, whether on business or otherwise, should be addressed to  
G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.  
BURELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS,  
Sixth street, a few doors south of Pennsylvania avenue.

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 24, 1851.

For the National Era.

## EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN IN THE SPANISH MAIN.

Slavery is alike in its features everywhere. Everywhere it is the same story of wrongs, of broken hearts, of stolen rights, of unconditional bondage. The exceptional cases of favored slaves have nothing to do with the fact that slavery is everywhere an outrage. When slaves are favored, it may be to gratify many other feelings rather than benevolence. Benevolence, however, often leads individuals to do much for the pleasure of a favorite slave. This is especially true of women, whose kindly affections untwine themselves around everything they see and live with, even dogs and birds. Then, every one knows that a willing service is the best service; and in one's household, servants of any class are often more important friends than any others. A thousand innumerable influences tend to make us kind to those who faithfully serve us, and every one who is acquainted with the negro character knows that its first principle is kindly affections.

The following extract from a letter written in the Spanish Main depicts scenes whose details may vary from the details of slave life in our country, but not so materially as to affect the truthfulness of the picture:

"I cannot imagine how people can live among these slaves, and still consider them incapable of improvement and devoid of tender affections. Their inattentiveness renders them peculiarly susceptible of improvement from example, and they are a loving, affectionate race of beings.

Most of those I have seen have been transported from Africa within five years, many of them within two, and there are a few instances on this plantation of still more recent importation. We have had a tragedy here lately, in several acts. My mind has been so disturbed by the occurrences that I have found it impossible to write until I could see the end, or at least indications of it. I was so filled with horror on my first arrival, to find how like the brute animals these unfortunate beings live, that I was repelled from them, and they all seemed to me savages more or less ferocious and dangerous. This impression was deepened by seeing them dance around the house, on the day after my arrival, in celebration of the New Year. They dress themselves on that day in all their finery, and come around the house of their master to salute him with a dance, and scramble for small bits of silver which are thrown to them by the family and guests, if such happen to be present. The dance begins very quietly, but as they become excited, they throw up their arms and shout and yell and clap their hands, till a stranger is fairly frightened lest they should really go mad, and do some mischief. When they retired from the field, I could only tremble, and repeat to myself, "horrible horrible!" Their wild and impassioned gesticulations, born out of music and motion, for they dance to a beat of drum that is absolutely perfect in time, though deafening in sound, show what they can do when roused. I do not believe, but they might be led on by a daring leader, to the sound of inspiring music, to do battle against their oppressors. But I am convinced the negro needs to be roused before he can accomplish anything energetic. He is by nature a gentle creature, highly susceptible of gentle affections, but either by nature or circumstances deficient in enterprise and that degree of physical courage which is requisite to enable men to dare all or die. As I have lived among them month after month, I have become deeply aware of these elements in their characters.

But now to my tragedy. It commenced in a startling manner to us all. One evening, just as the clouds were gathering for a tempest, we saw the overseer emerge from the coffee square, attended by a tall, athletic negro, whose hand hung dangling from his wrist, held only by the skin—the arm having been entirely severed by a sharp sword. Consternation and dismay were depicted upon the countenance of the overseer, who is the most detestable mixture of passion and gourmandism that I have ever seen here. The tale was soon told. He had found this runaway slave in a hollow tree, and, in the struggle to capture him, had cut off his hand. The slave belonged to a neighboring planter of the worst character, both as a man and a master; and the overseer, who is one of the mountain peasantry of the island, knew very well that a wealthy planter could hold him between his thumb and finger as many years as he pleased, and ruin him forever in fortune and character, for law here is for the highest bidder. The poor negro was laid bleeding upon the stone floor of the piazza of the hospital, and no one was allowed even to bind up his wound or confine the severed hand in a bag, lest the owner of the plantation should be involved in the affair. I will not pretend to say what kind of a heart beat in the planter's breast, but I know very well how many aching ones there were on the plantation. None of us knew, however, that there was one poor breaking heart there until after dark.

The overseer knew that his best course was to hasten in search of a physician, who could mend the broken arm without danger to his temporal welfare, and the planter also charged him to bring a justice of the peace, and any other functionaries of the law who could best advise him how to get rid of the burden, for he thought only of its falling upon his own shoulders. The burly old wretch mounted his horse and set forth.

Meantime, the tempest approached. The thunder was terrific—the lightning turned night into day. Soon the rain fell in torrents, and during the weight of the shower some one had the humanity to drag the wounded man inside of the hospital. It was never discovered who he was. It was probably the guard left in charge of the building, but no one of his fellows betrayed him, and the overseer was too much occupied with his own affairs after his return even to hear of the circumstances. No one supposed the man would live till morning, and most fervently did I hope he would not. But it was hard for such a man to die, and he lived on and on to suffer and to despair, for sad enough was his subsequent fate. Since his removal from the plantation, we have by degrees learned his previous history and wrongs.

It seems that he was an African King, taken captive by a hostile tribe, and sold to a Spanish slave owner about five years ago. Don Martin Lopez, who bought him on his arrival in the island, as one of a coffee of slaves marching to the interior from the coast where he landed, (a spot not far from his own estate) soon found that he had an untamable spirit to deal with. The young monarch had not been a slave long enough at home to get broken in, and tried various experiments—what an experienced Spanish slave would never

think of trying. He tried disobedience, he tried pretended illness, he feigned stupidity, he attempted flight. But Spanish customs were too much for him. The lash, the stocks, the insult of being degraded from a house servant to a field hand, had at last reduced him to a silent submission to his fate. Don Martin was a cruel master. He hated every one, even his slaves; and being a petty sovereign on his own estate, and abhorred by his neighbors of every grade, he seemed to find pleasure in starving and tormenting his slaves. The neighboring king, with stories of his cruelty and oppression. And as the African monarch had been christened—for this ceremony is immediately performed on the newly-imported slaves—was a special object of his vengeance.

One day, long after his subdued demeanor had somewhat relaxed the vigilance of the watch kept over him, and after he had learned too much wisdom by experience to be even suspected of an intention to flee, he happened to be the last individual in the gang that was returning from the field. Something diverted the attention of the driver for a brief moment, and, seeing himself alone and unobserved, the agile youth, with one bound, sprang over the lime hedge into this plantation. He curled under the hedge till the rest had passed on, and, not being missed, had afterwards time to secrete himself among the coffee trees. When the roll was called, after the evening meal, Andres did not answer to his name. Scouts were sent in various directions, but he was not found. After a thorough search, however, he was found in a quarter, no one knowing probably where to look for him, as he had not been missed at the moment of flight, he crept stealthily along to some plantain bushes to satisfy the cravings of hunger. After a plentiful meal, he looked around himself with rising from his creeping posture, and found he was very near an old hollow tree. He lost no time in enlarging the hollow with his hands and enconching himself within it. The hole opened from below, but was so large within that a person could sit up and observe outward observation. Here he hid himself for about a week, when an incident occurred, not surpassed in romantic interest certainly in all the annals of fiction.

Having been somewhat accustomed to his new abode, and feeling himself quite at home, he was living luxuriously upon plantains and oranges, which he obtained in the night, after all sounds were hushed, he began to wish to see some of his kind, whose voices he heard frequently as they passed near him on their way to and from their huts, but he was too shy to venture out. One day, about as high as his head, and had contrived to work a very small aperture through it, where he could apply one eye without fear of being discovered. That evening, just as the short twilight of a tropical night was falling, he saw a light, and their work he saw a light, and a strong woman walking a little apart from the rest, and engaged in close conversation. He knew old Anselmo very well. He is one of the patriarchs of the plantation, not accustomed to working in the field for years, but filling posts of honor in case of any emergency, such as the present. The driver was ill, and he had been put in his place for the day by the overseer, who, knowing Anselmo to be one of the main stays of the plantation, had not hesitated to put him in his place. Anselmo, on his part, was not without a certain amount of pride, and he did not interfere with the conversation. It is very probable that he thought Anselmo was usefully employed in reconciling Annette to her fate, for she was a new comer, and had spent much of her time in weeping.

All that had been known of Annette was this fact of her weeping, and that she could not be comforted. She had only been a few months on the plantation, having been purchased on her passage across the sea, and very much in the way in which Anselmo had been. It came into his mind, however, that he was not without a certain amount of pride, and he did not interfere with the conversation. It is very probable that he thought Anselmo was usefully employed in reconciling Annette to her fate, for she was a new comer, and had spent much of her time in weeping.

Her subsequent sorrow was attributed to the circumstance of her separation. But there was no remedy; they had passed on, and left her behind, never to see her more. She was, however, it might have been father, mother, brother, sister; no one asked. It was supposed she confided her sorrow to no one. She performed her tasks heavily, but well; no complaint could be urged against her, but she spoke to no one, and when employed, passed her time in profound melancholy, or in weeping. I had seen her several times, and been moved to tears by her appearance. She was quite interesting in her general manner, never raised her eyes from the ground, and she was not without a certain amount of pride, and he did not interfere with the conversation. It is very probable that he thought Anselmo was usefully employed in reconciling Annette to her fate, for she was a new comer, and had spent much of her time in weeping.

The overseer who preceded the wretch I have spoken of was a Spaniard from the old country, and a very kind man. The slaves were quite attached to him, and although he was a Spaniard, he was not without a certain amount of pride, and he did not interfere with the conversation. It is very probable that he thought Anselmo was usefully employed in reconciling Annette to her fate, for she was a new comer, and had spent much of her time in weeping.

Don Ciriacio's heart enlarges in capacity in proportion to the objects that need his kindness. He is a household god for twenty miles round. The negroes are so terrified by his looks, and his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior workman was needed in any department, it seemed as if his universal talent could supply the want; so he lived comfortably, but never knew the meaning of the word of the moral social life. The kindness was accepted, the borrowed money earned again by hard labor, and repaid; but the timely help was a benefit money could not repay, and time could not efface. Don Ciriacio could not find much employment in his profession, so he performed common carpenter's work; and whenever the skill or genius of a superior



pound; pork, (very inferior, hardly fit to eat), 28 cents per pound; eggs, 50 cents per dozen; rice, 25 cents per pound; sugar, 17 1/2 cents per pound; (a fanega is legally 144 pounds, practically 100 pounds).

Hardware, queensware, and heavy articles of dry goods, are proportionately high. Good Irish potatoes here would command almost any price a man might ask for them, but there are none to be had. Choices apples, (green), such as we have been familiar with in the States, I suppose would go off readily at from \$1 to \$2 per dozen. Indeed, I heard of a person who would give \$1 for a single apple of that kind. But if there had been no more apples in Paradise than here, or none of a better quality, our first parents doubtless had never sinned. It will be noted that the above prices are *retail* prices. When we buy at retail, of course we have to pay much higher.

Yours, truly, W. G. K.

P. S. The aggregate number of sheep, oxen, mules, &c., driven off annually from our pueblos and rancherías will be officially reported at Washington in a few weeks by our sheriff. I called upon him to ascertain the exact number, but he said he was under instructions not to make anything of the kind public till he had reported it to the Department at Washington. The aggregate number, however, will not fall much short of 1,000,000.

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27, 1851.

### BACKING OUT.

Some of the original friends of the *Southern Press* are backing out from its support. The Hon. Jeremiah Morton, of Virginia, who aided in its establishment, publishes a letter in the *Richmond (Va.) Enquirer*, from which we copy the following:

"You say 'there is but one ground you are unable to defend, and wish to be furnished with the argument to meet it,' viz: that I am charged with being a *patron, supporter, and encourager of the Southern Press*. I am not. I do not do it, in any respect, represent your views?"

"I no more approve of that paper than I do of any of my friends do. It no more represents 'my views' than it does yours. Some time in April, I think, Southern friends, looking to the dark clouds hanging over us, and impressed with the belief that papers here, of both parties, looked more to the success of party than to the preservation of Southern rights, in which were involved the perpetuity of the Union, and to the additional fact that the *National Era* published in this city, and devoted to abolitionism, was conducted with great talent, and had a wide circulation, both North and South, felt that (viewing these things from the position they occupied) the establishment of a paper here, devoted to the exposition of Southern rights, would be wise and expedient—that it would have the effect of checking Northern aggression, and uniting the South in defense of her constitutional rights—in common with sixty-two others, I recommended the establishment of such a paper. We appointed a committee of four to engage editors. They did so upon their responsibility, and, as the sequel has proven, made an unfortunate selection. Many of the sixty-three, in a short time after the *Press* got under way, condemned its course, and the recommendation of the sixty-three members was dropped; otherwise there would have been open renunciation by them."

The *Southern Press* has been one thing from the time it was established—an unflinching advocate of Slavery, an enemy of all compromise, a supporter of the policy of secession, as the only effectual remedy for the wrongs of the South. It could not change or modify its course quite so readily as some of the politicians who prompted its establishment. Hence, we perceive, their dissatisfaction with it. For ourselves, we are entirely satisfied with the *Southern Press*, as we do not think it is doing any harm to the cause of Freedom.

### THE TIDE CHANGING.

The tide seems to be changing. The elections in New Hampshire, New York, and Ohio, are unpropitious to Hunkerism. The Old Line Democracy in New Hampshire had altered the several districts in the State with a view to redeem those represented by Tuck and Wilson from the taint of Free Soil, and to secure the return of an election to Congress, pledged to conservatism and compromise. Atwood, its regular candidate for the Governorship, was also thrown overboard, because of his opposition to the Fugitive Law, and Dinwiddie was nominated in his place.

Never were prodigal politicians more signally reaped. The people pronounced against them at the polls, electing Tuck by a majority of four hundred, and Perkins by a majority of one thousand, defeating Dinwiddie, throwing the election of Governor into the Legislature, and sending enough Independent Atwood Democrats there to hold the balance of power between the old parties. Since the time when the Texan plotters were thrown overboard, and Hale was chosen to the United States Senate, Freedom has won no such victory in New Hampshire.

The election of Hamilton Fish as Senator from New York, we must regard as a gain to the cause of Freedom. The partisans of the Administration demanded the passage of resolutions endorsing its policy on the Slavery Question, as a condition to their support of any candidate. The Seward Whigs refused compliance, and carried their point: a Senator has been chosen, and the Administration has been endorsed.

Hamilton Fish, although not a politician of the aggressive order, was the candidate selected by the Seward Whigs, understood to be in sympathy with them, and was not the man the Administration would have preferred, though it did not dare to make open war upon him. His election is not a triumph of the Administration, but of that portion of the Whig party which refuses to sanction its policy on the Slavery Question. We do not believe that in any event he can so grossly misrepresent the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of his State, as his predecessor has done. We wish he may be as thorough and fearless for Liberty as Mr. Dickinson is for Slavery.

B. F. Wade, chosen Senator by the Legislature of Ohio, is endorsed as a good Whig by the Administration papers at the seat of Government. He was a Taylor man, and has always been a Whig, and nothing but a Whig, they say. We recollect him, in former times, as an ardent opponent of slavery, and last fall, we are informed, he made an "inflammatory" speech against the Fugitive Law. The *Tribune* says he "is a Free Soil Whig and a determined opponent of the Fugitive Slave Law," and is now elected by the aid of Free Soil votes." Those who know him, say he is a bold, determined man, never flinching from any position he takes, never tiring in the advocacy of any measure he approves.

Before proceeding to ballot finally for a Senator, the Ohio House of Representatives passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be authorized, honorable means to obtain an immediate repeal, modification, or amendment, of the act of Congress, usually styled the Fugitive Slave Law, approved September 18, 1850."

"Resolved, That the Governor of the State of Ohio be requested to forward each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of the above resolution."

The yeas and nays on the final passage of these resolves were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Battelle, Bandy, Clarks, Clark, Dicker, Dicks, of Warren, Eddy, Fairchild, Finch, Fisher, Grimes, Hayes, Jones, Johnson of Medina, Keene, Kent, Kridger, March, Mayo, McCall, Plumer, Pow, Pratt, Rayner, Rayburn, Schiff, Smith of Adams, Smith of Clermont, Snook, Stearns, Thomas of Preble, Thompson, Tripp, Van Vorst, Whitely, Williams, Wilson of Wood, and SPEAKERS—39.

[Whigs, (in Roman), 22; Demo, (Italics), 12; Free-Soilers, (Small Caps), 5.]

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Benson, Bishop, Blackburn, Bradley, Burnett, Butler, Carr, Cochran, Colburn, Cook, Davidson, Dicks of Montgomery, Fee, Gilchrist, Glasgow, Leno, Okey, Thomas of Franklin, and Ward—20.

[Whigs, (Italics), 6; Free Soil, (Small Caps), 1; Demo, (Roman), 13.]

It is because the words "modification or amendment" had been foisted into the first resolve on motion of Mr. Dundy, by a vote of 34 to 24. All the more determined Free-Soilers opposed this amendment.

The Senate was proceeding to act upon them,

and would probably have passed them, but it became necessary to lay them over for the purpose of going into the Senatorial election. We presume that Judge Wade's position is indicated by the character of these resolves.

So far as we now can judge, the Slavery and Compromise party has sustained serious defeats in all three of the States named. But, we can be certain of nothing in politics. General Wilson of New Hampshire was a thundering Free-Soiler when he entered Congress, and he went over to the enemy before he left it. Governor Whitcomb was elected by the aid of Free-Soilers from Indiana, but where is he now? Washington is the place to try men's souls. A Senator who can pass, unscathed and incorrupt, six years in Washington, may pass through any fiery furnace and not be burned.

### WASHINGTON LIFE.

A remark in the preceding article might lead to the inference that we think Washington city eminently corrupt and corrupting. This would be a great mistake. Our resident population is as intelligent, moral, and religious, as that of any large city in the Union. But, there are evil influences always concentrating about a seat of Government, and these are multiplied and aggravated in this metropolis. Members of Congress do not always or even generally represent the highest morality of their constituents. This is especially true of Southern members, many of whom are what are called "high-bloods." They love cards, wine, and women; and, being of a social turn, they contrive to associate as many of their fellow-members as they can, in their pleasures. They find enough willing to be friends.

Single men, separated from their friends and constituents, and married men, having left their wives at home, are relieved from many wholesome restraints. Away from their employments, without home responsibilities or home enjoyments, among strangers, amidst the excitements of politics too well calculated to blunt the moral sense, exhausted at times by laborious parliamentary struggles and late sittings, living at hotels on luxurious fare, and eating at irregular hours, invited night after night to parties, sometimes two or three of an evening, some of them dissipating away the whole night, how few can resist the deteriorating effects of a life, so intense, so unnatural, so well calculated to develop the animal and social natures, at the expense of the intellectual and moral!

Again: the city is crowded during the sessions of Congress with plotting politicians, with claimants and claim-agents, with contractors and contract-solicitors, with office-seekers and their friends. Members are besieged by them. Their peculiarities, their weaknesses, their accessible points, are closely studied. They are importuned, coaxed, flattered, flattered, according to their temperaments. What is a dozen of the selectest wise to a vote that may be needed on a hundred thousand dollars' contract?

As a general rule, married women should insist upon coming to Washington with their husbands. Were this the common usage, there would be less debauchery and profligacy. Never mind the inconvenience—come, and make a home for your companions. A practical divorce for nine or ten months every two years, is enough to ruin the best of husbands. Let every member who can possibly do it, bring his household gods with him, set up his family institutions in the Capital, and while he is taking care of the affairs of the nation, provide for the comfort and happiness of his own house. In the endearments of the domestic circle he will find the surest position against the temptations to the worst of passions. Every well-ordered home is a haven, where the angels of Peace and Purity are ever watching over the welfare of its inmates.

### THE PRESIDENCY.

"We observe, in the leading Democratic journals, a suggestion of the importance of withholding our support from Congress, pledged to conservatism and compromise. Atwood, its regular candidate for the Governorship, was also thrown overboard, because of his opposition to the Fugitive Law, and Dinwiddie was nominated in his place."

The *Republic* proceeds in a long article, to inculcate upon the Whigs a similar policy. Let the Press be silent—let the People say nothing—let the Whig National Convention decide the question next spring—and then let all good Whigs say amen, and "go it blind!"

The modesty of politicians is proverbial, and their simplicity is as wonderful as their modesty. This kind of advice they begin to give the People regularly, whenever it becomes necessary to think of preparing for a Presidential canvass. Consultation in other cases, as a preliminary to important undertakings, is deemed indispensable. "Look before you leap;" is generally recognized as a sound practical maxim; but the politicians insist that in the matter of selecting a Presidential candidate, the true wisdom is, to leap before you look.

Who shall be selected as the national standard-bearer of a great party, is a matter of some moment, as not only the fate of the party, but the destinies of the Government, to a great extent, may depend upon the selection. Everybody has therefore a deep interest in the question, and has a right to be heard. It is a question which affects the highest interests of the People; and as they are presumed to be the best judges of what may benefit or injure them, their opinion is certainly entitled to some consideration, politicians to the contrary notwithstanding. No doubt, it may disturb the calculations of these gentlemen. They would of course prefer that the dear People should withdraw themselves from public affairs, abstain from all impertinent intermeddling in politics, give themselves no trouble respecting the selection of candidates for office, do nothing but mere routine work, such as voting for delegates to a District Convention which should send delegates to a National Convention, without any instruction as to the principles or candidates they were expected to support. Let them in their innocence supply the politicians with the requisite number of tools: and the politicians will use them according to the most approved rules of their craft. The People—Heaven bless them!—have no brains for the art of Government. It is as much as they can do to cultivate the art of living. It is not to be presumed that they shall know anything about the necessities of party, the public weal, the availability of candidates. It is not for them in their primary assemblies, to say who is who, or what is what—to express any preference or opinion in relation to measures or men. They would be guilty of most unbecoming conduct, should they presume to suggest what ought to be the issues of the coming election, or who should be the candidates. Such things are too high for them; they belong to the politicians. Should the People conclude to follow the advice of the *Republic*, and of the Democratic organs which it echoes, it might be well for them to take the following pledge:

We, the People, being fully convinced of our great ignorance, and of our incompetence to judge what is best for us, and who ought to fill the Presidential chair, and having concluded to send men of whose purposes we know nothing, to a National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, in June, 1852, of whose action we can foreknow nothing, do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to say and do nothing that shall even suggest to the Convention our crude ideas or preferences, and also, to affirm whatever said Convention shall affirm, to deny whatever it shall deny, to swear by whatever creed it shall put forth, and support whatever candidates it shall set up.

Surely the *Republic* and kindred journals presume a little too much upon the dimplity of the People. What was Congress doing during the late session? Speculation upon the Presidency. It was full of scheming politicians, who urged or opposed important measures with a distinct view to their bearings upon the Presidential question. The River and Harbor bill would have been at this time a law, had it not been for the policy of half a dozen Presidential aspirants, who make use of their position in Congress to further their schemes of personal aggrandizement. All through the winter, members of Congress were discussing probabilities and maturing plans in relation to the next canvass for the Presidency. And has the Administration no schemes, no calculations looking towards the highest prize of political ambition? Has not Mr. Webster been using all the patronage he could command to secure for himself throughout the country an influence which shall favor his chances in the Whig Convention of 1852?

While the politicians are thus busy, burrowing and plotting to obtain the control of the nominating Conventions of their respective parties, editors specially in their interest affectionately enjoin upon the People and their brethren of the press not to move, speak, or even think, in relation to the next Presidency—any expression of opinion from them would be so sure to awaken the spirit of discord, and jeopard the interests of the party!

### CHARITY—AN ILLUSTRATION.

Indiscriminate Charity, said Mr. B., is worse than no Charity at all. It encourages imposture—it is a premium on laziness—it takes the earnings of Thrift and squanders them on Impiety—it is itself the offspring, not of genuine benevolence, but of self-indulgence and hatred of trouble. You see a wretched beggar—your natural sympathy makes you feel uncomfortable—you do not care whether his wretchedness be assumed or not, or if not assumed, whether it be a retribution or a misfortune, and you are too indolent to inquire in what way you may most effectually at once relieve and reform him. You toss him a piece of money, and bid him begone, simply to relieve yourself from discomfort, or escape the upbraiding of conscience. Suppose you have thoughtlessly given your money to an impostor, you have done wrong—you have wasted means which God has intrusted to you for a wise use—you have robbed the deserving poor of what they might justly claim. Or, the beggar may have been poor and wretched, but he needed counsel, food, and clothes, which he could not waste in drink, instead of money, which he forthwith laid out upon the indulgence of a vile appetite.

Mr. B. talked sensibly enough, but so constantly had he trained himself to look upon all needy persons with suspicion, that he went to the other extreme, and gave to nobody. They were either impostors, or their poverty was their own fault, he said. It did not strike him that in hoarding his wealth so carefully, he was abusing his trust, as a steward of God, and that, in turning away the poor from his door, without inquiring into the nature and merits of their claims, he was chargeable with self-indulgence and dislike of trouble in a greater degree than his neighbor, whose indiscriminate charity he rebuked.

Let us relate the circumstances of a case which will show that all who ask relief are not impostors, and also furnish an illustration of the right kind of Charity.

An Irish woman, about thirty, good-looking, but dejected, in a miserably squalid dress, was seen passing along one of the wealthiest streets in Washington. She knocked at several doors, but evidently found no one disposed to listen to her story. At last approaching a house where a gentleman was standing in the door, she paused, as if afraid of another repulse; but something in his countenance revived her confidence, and, going towards him, she asked for the lady of the house.

"The lady," he said, "is not at home. I am asked to walk in; the lady was summoned, and soon heard enough to awaken her liveliest concern. She told the woman she would go with her to her lodging, and see what her case required. In a few minutes she reached the spot, and what a spectacle presented itself! Imagine a single room, some twelve feet square, scarcely furnished, with two families, one of three children and their parents, the other of five children and their parents, living in it, using it as kitchen, dining-room, parlor, and chamber. The poor woman was of the peasantry of Ireland. Her parents, for the sake of keeping her near them, had constrained her to marry a man a great deal older than herself. For many years they lived comfortably, but in an evil hour he was seduced by a relative and was ruined. They were sold out, and abandoned with a family of five children to beggary. A brother in this place wrote to her, desiring her to leave her husband, and come to this country—he would take care of her. She would not abandon her husband, but begging what they could, they took passage on board a vessel bound to Boston. On their way, disease fell upon their little flock, and they committed two to the deep. Storms beset them, and the Captain of the vessel, to save her from foundering, was obliged to throw overboard not only the cargo, but the emigrants' baggage. The poor family lost everything, and landed on our shores in a state of absolute destitution. They begged their way to Washington, hoping to see the relative who had invited Bridget, but he was dead. In their ignorance and want, without a dollar, without a friend, strangers in a strange place, with three little children looking up to them for bread, what an hour of bewilderment and agony was theirs! A poor Irish laborer, himself experienced in all the woes of poverty, observed their misery, and, learning their situation, invited them to his single room, in which he sheltered a wife and five children. He, too, was a recent emigrant, earning an uncertain support by hard labor, but here was wretchedness even greater than his own, and his last crust he was willing to break with his needy countrymen. He took them home with him, and for one week had given them shelter under his roof, and a portion of his bread. He had no bed to share with them, or raiment to give them. The children were barefooted, and had nothing to cover their nakedness. At night they lay upon the hard floor, covering themselves with what rags they could gather.

In an hour after this visit, Bridget was at the lady's house, receiving more clothes than she could carry. In the excess of her gratitude she fell on her knees, and with the characteristic fluency of her nation, with tears streaming from her eyes, invoked blessings upon the head of her benefactor. The lady handed her in addition some money, but she put it back—it was too much—she had no right to such—that—and she could not be prevailed upon to accept it, until promised that she might some day have the privilege of working it out.

We need hardly say, that with very little effort, and not much expense, on the part of a few charitable persons, Bridget and her husband were furnished with an outfit, a small house was hired for them for one month, and work procured for them. They wanted no more—their own exertions hereafter will be enough.

A little discriminating Charity goes a great way. Never stop your ears against the cry of the needy. Common sense requires that we should look into the merits of every petition for relief. It is often difficult to detect imposture, but better take the trouble of doing this, than close the heart against real suffering. How much may be done by a little individual effort. A kind word, said that might not cost a dollar, given at the right moment, may save a soul from prostitution or death. We have more faith in the well-directed charity of individuals, than in the enormous machinery of benevolent societies. Here is a poor emigrant with his family. You have old clothes enough to make him and his children look

decent. You can hire him a room or rooms for two or four dollars a month. You have useless furniture enough to give him an outfit that will do. A few shillings for food and meat, and work secured by your intervention, and they need no more. Altogether, the business has cost you a few hours trouble, a few dollars expense, and the result is a family saved from destitution, and enabled to make its own way in the world.

Indiscriminate Charity is folly or worse—but in the name of Humanity let us ever keep our eyes, ears, and hearts open to the claims of those that are ready to perish.

### COLORED POPULATION OF OHIO.

The *Cochran Republican* presents a tabular view of the locality of the colored population of Ohio, from which it appears that while 20,840 reside in southern counties of the State, or south of the National road, only 3,696 (or not one ninth of the whole) are found north of it. The editor remarks, "Whether this is caused by locality, climate, or treatment, we leave others to determine."

"Treatment?" we know, has not much to do with the disposition, or we should find more colored people on the Reserve, where there is a more general recognition of their rights than in other parts of the State. But the climate is more propitious to the constitution of the black man in southern than in northern Ohio, and the southern counties are adjacent to Kentucky and Virginia, whence there are so many colored emigrants. Not being very enterprising, they naturally linger on the borders of the States they have left, or from which they have been driven.

### THINGS IN KENTUCKY.

The movement of Cassius M. Clay for independent political action against Slavery in Kentucky, is stigmatized by the Whig and Democratic journals of that State, as ill-advised, rash, incendiary. They say that the great majority of Emancipationists disapprove of it.

Clay, however, has a will of his own, and has come to the conclusion that nothing is to be gained by Freedom, by doing nothing. A State Convention of Emancipationists is called to meet at Frankfort on the 27th. The call is signed by Clay and fourteen other persons.

We have just received a copy of "The Progress of the Age," a tri-weekly, published at Lexington by D. L. Elder, editor. It was started some months ago, and is now in the interest of the Emancipationists. The editor announces his purpose boldly:

"We have seen, in various parts of the Union, the success of some bold, manly spirits, who would not bow the knee to Baal. But, in Kentucky, who is there to be found equal to the emergency? One there is!—he whose name stands at the head of this column, a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people of this Commonwealth. He is the man for the crisis; and, 'plink or swim, live or die, survive or perish,' we think it well, and will fight under his banner!"

"We have no fears of his withdrawal from the contest. Clay is a man to back out, not to back out; from a contest; but onward will he lead the hosts of freedom, till they proclaim him victorious at the polls."

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The *National Era* (Abolition) says: "Every indication shows that the Slavery Question is to be the great issue in the coming election." It is probable that the next Presidential election will not be decided on old party grounds alone. For we consider it certain that if either party should be guilty of the folly of nominating a candidate disposed to interfere with the institution of slavery, the friends of the Union will rally in favor of the opposition, without regard to party. To do otherwise, to a certainty. What does the Era mean by the "Slavery Question?" Are we to understand that a party is to be organized pledged to emancipate the slaves by legislative action or by force? Or is it intended that our party shall procure the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law? Unless one or the other of these objects are to be attempted, we know not upon what the "Slavery Question" will be based. We have already understood the editor of the Era to be opposed to all unconstitutional proceedings against slavery; and if so, we cannot see how he can consistently assist either to abolish slavery by force, or to procure the repeal of a law which carries no effect an express provision to the contrary. To do either would produce an immediate dissolution of the Union. The Southern States entered the Union under guarantees which must be fulfilled, or the compact will be dissolved. The party, then, which would seek to abolish slavery, or to prevent the return of fugitive slaves to their owners, will be for disunion, and will be so treated in the approaching contest.

In respect to prohibiting the introduction of slavery into new territories, we consider the principle settled, that the question shall be referred exclusively to the people of such territory, on the application being made to become a State of the Union. Nor do we believe that it will be abolished by legislative action, or by the decision of Congress—*Baltimore Clippings*.

"Are we to understand that a party is to be organized, pledged to emancipate the slaves by legislative action or by force?" We see the organization of no such party, if by "legislative action" be meant, action by Congress. How often must we repeat, that Slavery in the States exists in virtue of State law, and, if abolished peaceably, must be abolished by the action of the States, or of the People thereof—that Congress has not created, and cannot abrogate it.

What, then, do we mean when we say, that the "Slavery Question is to be the great issue in the coming election?" Simply this: That the ultra politicians of the South have resolved to vote for no Presidential candidate who is not pledged to maintain Slavery as the great National Interest, and to recognise Slave Law as the Common Law of the Union: That what are called the Moderates of the South have resolved to support no Presidential candidate, whatever his qualifications, who is not pledged to the compromise measures of the last Congress; pledged against any attempt by Congress to prohibit slavery in territory under its jurisdiction, or to refuse the acquisition of new territory or the admission of a new State on account of the existence of Slavery therein; pledged to exclude from office men in favor of placing the Federal Government on the side of Human Liberty, and to abstain from any exercise of power which shall interfere with the introduction of Slavery into New Mexico or Utah: That the Cass Democrats and Administration Whigs generally have agreed to these tests, and are now uniting, and intend to unite, in branding with political infamy every politician unwilling to sanction their policy, and who holds that Slavery is a local institution, with no claim upon the Federal Government but to let alone, while Liberty is a National Interest, the establishment and extension of which should be its controlling purpose: That, in self-defence, for the vindication of the country's reputation, for the support of the true theory of the Constitution, for the preservation of the blessings of Liberty, and the promotion of the highest interests of the Republic, citizens, thus proscribed, and threatened with infamy, on account of their opposition to Slavery, will be obliged to unite upon a Presidential candidate faithfully representing their sentiments.

This is what we mean when we say that "the Slavery Question is to be the great issue of the next election. It will be made so by the friends of that institution. They are determined to nationalize it. We set on the defensive, in our determination to localize it. They would make it the controlling interest of the Federal Government. We would divorce the Federal Government from it, and confine it where it belongs, to State limits and State laws. If they persist in their policy, we must persist in ours. They have announced their purpose to resist; we shall persist. Necessarily, the issue of the next Presidential election must be, Shall Southern Slavery be nationalized or localized? Shall the Federal Government be controlled by it, or divorced from it? Shall it be confined to State limits, to the protection of State laws, or be established upon Federal Territory, under the protection of Federal laws?"

This is the real issue presented to us, and we shall meet it. No candidate shall have our vote who is not in favor of localizing Slavery, of divorcing the Federal Government from it, of confining it to State limits, and the protection of State laws, of excluding it from Federal territory and from the protection of Federal laws.

As to the Fugitive Law, our ground is easily stated. We go for its total repeal, on the ground specially, that the clause of the Constitution in relation to fugitives from service or labor is a clause of compact between the States; that they have the exclusive right to provide for the execution of whatever duties it may impose, and, consequently, that Congress has no power over the subject.

We hope we are clearly understood. Our position is Constitutional and National, sanctioned by the theory of State rights; not only compatible with, but necessary to, the preservation of the Union as our fathers established it, and the safest for the rights of the South.

### UNION FOR THE SAKE OF LIBERTY.

We have done what we could to promote the union of the good and true men of all parties for Liberty. We have exposed the plottings of Slavery men to extend and establish Slavery, and put down all opposition to it. We have insisted upon the necessity of some political organization adapted to meet boldly the issue forced by them upon us. Without insisting upon any dogmas concerning the inherent nature of the Whig and Democratic parties, we have spoken plainly of their pro-slavery deeds, of their servility, their cowardice, their subjugation to the Slave Power, taking care, however, to give them credit where in our judgment they deserved it, and to note with impartial approbation the words or acts of individual Whigs or Democrats, in favor of Human Rights. We have assumed neither infallibility nor leadership. In our judgment of others, conscious imperfection has made us tolerant; in our advice, we have not been dictatorial, but suggestive.

Thus acting, we had hoped to escape misrepresentation or severe animadversion in any quarter, but such has not been our good fortune. Some of us for opposing any organization of the friends of Liberty. Some charge us with favoring the support of Whig or Democratic candidates pledged to sustain the entire policy of their respective parties. Some style our suggestion for the organization of a party, taking the Democratic Principle as its Central Idea, and applying it to all practical political questions, especially the Slavery Question, selfish, low-toned, unfit for the crisis. Some are shocked because we do not go for a "Rights Government" party—that is, a party that holds civil Government to be a Theocracy, and that saint alone should exercise its functions. Some will have it that we are devoted to the Democratic party, and are plotting all the while for its ascendancy. Thus, Judge S—, an old friend in Indiana, who has read our paper long enough to know us, if he was not acquainted with us personally, sends us the following curious piece of intelligence:

"It has at various times been said to me, and the last time not six months ago, that you would rather Slavery would continue forever, than that the Democratic party should go out of existence. 'That you wished Slavery abolished, if the Democratic party would do it, but that you never intended to let the Whig party do it, if you could help it.'"

"I have always treated such statements as wholly erroneous, and, if made with evil feelings, slanderous. But, upon my word, dear Doctor, I begin to have my doubts about the matter!"

This is a very charitable doubt in regard to a man who has devoted fifteen of the best years of his life to the anti-slavery cause, eleven of them amidst privation and persecution.

Now, what have we done? Things in the political world are in a chaotic condition. The Whig and Democratic and Free Soil organizations are pretty well shattered. It is impossible to predict precisely how parties are about to shape themselves—what new combinations may be made, what new platforms may be adopted. As usual, where old landmarks are swept away, and new circumstances require new position, there is much diversity of opinion. Many letters reached us soliciting some expression of opinion in the *Era*. We replied, modestly we thought, hinting, rather than asserting his views, suggesting some general principles, rather than defining particular modes; holding ourselves at perfect liberty to sustain what we thought right action, no matter in what organization, or whether in any organization at all. If our counsel be unsound, everybody will please to recollect that nobody is bound to respect or follow it. We are not tedious about modes and forms; with us, these are always subordinate considerations. We have always been accustomed to act quite independently of party, and surely we do not intend to be chief builder of a new one. Doubtless the friends of Freedom would be able to meet their adversaries with some well-grounded, efficient organization, but what form this shall take, how far it shall go, what creed it shall frame, are questions for them to decide. We have expressed our own opinions: they may go for what they are worth: we shall not insist upon them, probably, not even repeat them. We think we understand clearly enough our own mission, and intend to perform it, whatever the forms, demands, or vicissitudes of parties.

**THE MITCHELL CASE—SENTENCES ON THE CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.**

BALTIMORE, March 26, 1851.

The sequel to the demand of the Governor of Pennsylvania for the body of Mr. Mitchell, of Baltimore, Maryland, on the charge of kidnapping, were, as I learn by telegraph this morning, sentenced to the penitentiary—the first for a period of ten years, and to pay a fine of \$1,000, and the latter for eight years, as an accomplice, and to pay a fine of \$500. The demand made for Mr. Mitchell by Governor Johnston is as an accomplice in the transaction; but Governor Lowe has peremptorily refused the demand, merely replying that it has been proven to his satisfaction, by competent witnesses, that Mr. Mitchell has not been across the Pennsylvania line for a period of three years, and that consequently he could have committed no offence in that State; and that he has also been furnished with competent testimony that the negroes alleged to have been kidnapped are his own property, under the Constitution of the United States, as well as under the laws of Maryland.—*Correspondence of the Washington Union*.

Had a free State Governor declined to deliver up a person claimed by a Southern State, as a fugitive from justice, the Union would have been shocked at the bad faith of such an act. That paper and kindred journals have constantly held that the Governor of a State, when a requisition is made upon him for an alleged fugitive from justice, has no discretion in the matter. The demand must be complied with—the questions of identity and criminality are questions for judicial investigation in the State making the requisition. Many Northern papers have promulgated the same servile doctrine. We have often had occasion to point to a contrary practice in the Slave States. They take good care to protect their citizens against wanton or malicious arrest. And here is a case, in which the Governor of a slaveholding State peremptorily refuses to surrender one of its citizens on the demand of the Governor of a free State, on two grounds—first, that he has not been out of his own State for three years, and therefore could not have violated the laws of Pennsylvania within that period; and secondly, that satisfactory testimony has assured him that the negroes alleged to have been kidnapped are his own property, and therefore the act of taking them was no crime under the laws of the United States or of Maryland.

Very well—when a demand was made years ago on Governor Seward of New York, by the Governor of Virginia, for certain colored persons

as fugitives from justice, on the ground that they had aided certain slaves to escape from the last-named State, Governor Seward declined compliance with the demand, because the act charged against them was not a crime or felony under the laws of the United States or of New York. For this he has been ever since execrated by the South, although there is not a slaveholding State which, like Maryland and Kentucky, will not claim the same discretionary power to decide upon the constitutional obligation in regard to the surrender of fugitives from justice.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Richard Hildreth. Volume IV. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Frank Taylor.

Mr. Hildreth's History of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of this country, we have already spoken of. It has been long enough before the public for its merits to become known, and criticism has awarded it a high place, as an impartial history, full, though concise, and evincing at once laborious research and sound judgment. In the volume before us, he resumes his narrative with the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and presents a complete view of the Administration of Washington. He proposes to follow this up with two volumes more, bringing the History down to the end of the Sixteenth Congress, embracing the period of "the origin, policy, conflicts, mutations, and final dissolution, of the two parties known as Federalists and Republicans or Democrats; a period of struggles within and dangers from without, during which the tenacity of the American Union and the strength of the Federal Government were subjected to repeated and trying tests."

We hail the work with pleasure, and promise the author at least an attentive reader.

ORATIONS AND SPEECHES. In two volumes. By Charles Sumner, Boston, Tibbels, Reed, & Paine. For sale by Taylor & May, Penn. Agents.

Were the eloquent utterance of great principles and their embodiment in a consistent and pure life a sufficient passport to high political station, Charles Sumner would now be a Senator of the United States. Whatever may be the result of the present struggle in Massachusetts, it cannot affect the reputation of the author of these Orations and Speeches. That will live and grow when mere political distinction shall have been forgotten. For, these productions have a permanent value. They exhibit the highest moral truth, in its broadest application, enforced







